

illness which has depleted the body, often resulting in loss of appetite, loss of weight, nervousness and lack of energy," were false and misleading since the article would not be efficacious in those conditions.

It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statement on its labels, "Tonic Each tablet represents: Ext. Nux Vomica (Strychnine 0.00925 gr.) Ferric Phosphate, Insol., Sodium Glycerophosphate, Calcium Glycerophosphate, Brewer's Yeast and Zinc Phosphide," was misleading since it failed to reveal the material fact that the article was a tonic solely because of its content of nux vomica, and that it did not, when used in accordance with directions, supply a tonic dose of iron or any ingredient other than nux vomica.

On March 17, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1537. Misbranding of S-A-S Ointment. U. S. v. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$  Dozen Jars and 5 $\frac{3}{4}$  Dozen Jars of S-A-S Ointment. Default decree of destruction. (F. D. C. No. 14640. Sample No. 81574-F.)**

On or about December 13, 1944, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri filed a libel against 9 $\frac{3}{4}$  dozen 1-ounce jars and 5 $\frac{3}{4}$  dozen 2-ounce jars of S-A-S Ointment at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 5, 1940, from Houston, Tex., by the Perl Products Co.

Examination showed that the article consisted essentially of water, soap, calcium carbonate, perfume materials, and not more than a trace of fatty material.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the label statement, "Active Ingredients Ung. Hydrarg Ammon SP. Amon Arom Sapo Mollis Camphora Ephyedine Saponica Phenol Lanum," was false and misleading since the article did not contain ammoniated mercury, aromatic spirit of ammonia, camphor, ephedrine, phenol, or lanolin. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that certain statements on its label and in the circular enclosed with the article were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that it would be effective in the treatment of hemorrhoids, or piles, whereas it would not be effective for such purpose.

On March 6, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

**1538. Misbranding of Si-Nif. U. S. v. 61 Bottles of Si-Nif. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 15262. Sample No. 23804-H.)**

On February 13, 1945, the United States attorney for the Western District of Arkansas filed a libel against 61 bottles, each containing 1 fluid ounce, of Si-Nif at Texarkana, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 2, 1944, by the Gena Laboratories, Inc., Dallas, Tex.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of glycerin and water, with small proportions of tannic acid, carbolic acid, eucalyptol, menthol, and camphor. It did not contain chlorazene.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the label statements, "Si-Nif Recommended for Sinus Hay Fever Catarrh \* \* \* Chlorazene," were false and misleading since the article would not be efficacious for sinus, hay fever, and catarrh, and since it did not contain chlorazene.

On March 19, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1539. Misbranding of Aller-Cee. U. S. v. 100 Bottles of Aller-Cee and a number of leaflets. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to a Government hospital. (F. D. C. No. 15072. Sample No. 92866-F.)**

On January 18, 1945, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia filed a libel against 100 bottles of Aller-Cee at Washington, D. C., and a number of leaflets, alleging that the drug was being offered for sale by the Vita Health Food Co. at its stores in Washington, D. C., and that the leaflets accompanied the article. It was labeled in part: "Aller-Cee \* \* \* 100 Mgs. 2000 U. S. P. Units, each. Mfg. by Sante Vitaproducts Co. New York City."

Examination of a sample of the article indicated the presence of 104 milligrams of vitamin C per tablet.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the designation "Aller-Cee," on the bottle label, and certain statements and the picture of a girl sneezing, which appeared in the leaflets, entitled "Amazing Relief for Hay Fever, Asthma and Allergy Sufferers, Aller-Cee May Stop that Sneeze," were false and mis-

leading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective in the treatment of hay fever, asthma, sneezing, and allergic conditions, whereas it would not be effective for such purposes.

On April 17, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that a portion of the product be delivered to the Food and Drug Administration, and that the remainder be delivered for the use of a Government hospital.

**1540. Misbranding of Bio-Mineral. U. S. v. 9½ Dozen Bottles and 285 Dozen Bottles of Bio-Mineral. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 14861, 15055. Sample Nos. 75688-F, 78197-F.)**

On December 27, 1944, and January 13, 1945, the United States attorneys for the District of New Jersey and the Northern District of Ohio filed libels against 9½ dozen bottles and 285 dozen bottles of Bio-Mineral at Atlantic City, N. J., and Youngstown, Ohio, respectively, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 25 and July 1, 1943, from Detroit, Mich., by the Bio-Mineral Products Co. The article was labeled in part: "Bio-Mineral \* \* \* The various minerals are compounded from Ferric Chloride (Iron Chloride), Calcium Chloride, Salt (Sodium Chloride), Cobalt Chloride, Potassium Iodide, Copper Chloride, Magnesium Chloride and Manganese Chloride—all in solution in pure water. \* \* \* Daily Portion (½ Teaspoonful Twice Daily) Contains Calcium—375.0 mgm. \* \* \* Iodine—0.1 mgm. \* \* \* Iron—62.0 mgm. \* \* \* Also Sodium 117.0 mgm.; Chlorine, 1,260.0 mgm.; Magnesium, 8.0 mgm.; Copper, 2.0 mgm.; Cobalt, 1.0 mgm.; Manganese, 1.5 mgm."

Examination showed that the article possessed approximately the composition declared upon its label.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the designation "Bio-Mineral" was false and misleading since the mineral constituents in the article would not produce or maintain life; and in that the label statements, "Supplemental Minerals to Assist in the Prevention of Nutritional Mineral Deficiencies" and "One-half Teaspoonful (2½ cc.) twice daily \* \* \* will supply the minimum adult requirements of the essential minerals excepting Calcium," were false and misleading since the article contained no phosphorus, one of the mineral constituents essential in human nutrition and in the prevention of nutritional mineral deficiencies. The article was alleged to be misbranded further in that the following statements on the label were misleading since any combination of iron with sulfur compounds which may be present in the lower intestines would accomplish no useful purpose in the prevention of any disease condition: "Purpose of Excess Iron in the Bio-Mineral \*The Iron is present in approximately six times the minimum daily adult requirement. The purpose of this excess is to supply Iron in the lower intestines (colon). This Iron, reacting with the gaseous and other obnoxious sulfur bodies, tends to render them insoluble and hence fix these bodies to prevent reabsorption in the system. (\*In stating this purpose for the excess Iron present, we are attempting to explain the results so generally attained, without claiming the existence of direct scientific evidence therefor)."

On March 2 and 27, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1541. Misbranding of vitamin C tablets. U. S. v. 249 Bottles of Vitamin C Tablets. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 15230. Sample No. 29061-H.)**

On February 12, 1945, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 249 bottles of vitamin C tablets at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 9, 1944, by Oxford Products, Inc., from Cleveland, Ohio. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "100 C. T. Tablets Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid) 250 Mg. Vitamin Guild Of America Cleveland, Ohio."

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the label statement, "Indication—Allergy, Hay Fever, Asthma Paroxysms, Rhinitis, Nasal Catarrh," was false and misleading since the article was not an effective treatment for the conditions named.

On April 4, 1945, the case having been removed to the Northern District of Illinois for further action, and Oxford Products, Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for relabeling under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.